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NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING CORPORATION

E-filed on September 28, 2011

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

GARY DIAZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING
CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:11-cv-01208-JCM-CWH

MOTION TO DISMISS

COMES NOW Defendant NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING CORPORATION (hereinafter the "Defendant" or "NDSC") by and through its counsel of record, Gregory L. Wilde, Esq. of Tiffany & Bosco, P.A., and moves the above-captioned Court to dismiss all claims against NDSC in the frivolous Complaint of Plaintiff GARY DIAZ (hereinafter the "Plaintiff" or "DIAZ") with prejudice, pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6), FRCP 8(a), and FRCP 9(b).

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1 This Motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, the
2 Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the attached documents, and any other additional
3 information or oral argument as may be requested by the Court.
4

5 DATED this 28th day of September, 2011.

6 **TIFFANY & BOSCO, P.A.**

7
8
9 /s/ Kevin S. Soderstrom

10 GREGORY L. WILDE, ESQ.

11 Nevada Bar No. 4417

12 KEVIN S. SODERSTROM, ESQ.

13 Nevada Bar No. 10235

14 212 S. Jones Blvd.

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16 Attorney for Defendant

17 NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING

18 CORPORATION

19 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

20 **I.**

21 **BACKGROUND**

22 **A. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY**

23 This real property to which the instant lawsuit pertains has not even been identified in
24 the Plaintiff's 57-page Complaint, which is largely a form complaint similar to certain other
25 form complaints which are easily accessible on the internet. The subject property has also not
26 been identified in any exhibit attached to the Plaintiff's Complaint.

27 **B. PLAINTIFF'S CAUSES OF ACTION**

28 The Plaintiff has not set forth numbered causes of action in his baseless Complaint.
However, the Plaintiff has included a "CAUSES OF ACTION" heading on p. 32 of his
Complaint, which is followed by several other headings on the approximately 18 pages that
follow. The Plaintiff begins by asserting certain 'causes of action' against non-party individuals

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and entities on the first few pages, then includes a subheading of “FORECLOSING AGENT” on p. 36 of the Complaint. The Plaintiff identifies NDSC as the “Foreclosing Agent” earlier in his Complaint on p. 3. Beginning on p. 36 of the Complaint, the Plaintiff appears to assert the following as causes of action against NDSC:

- Fraudulent Concealment
- Conversion
- Equitable Estoppel
- Negligence/Negligence Per Se
- Unjust Enrichment of Defendant Through Actions of Servicer
- Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing
- Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
- Fraud Sufficiently Plead
- Participatory and Vicarious Liability

II.

RELEVANT LAW

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW FOR MOTION TO DISMISS

1. FRCP 12(b)(6)

When a complaint or counterclaim fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted by the court, the party against whom the claims have been brought may move the court to dismiss those claims. Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states, in relevant part:

“Every defense to a claim for relief in any pleading must be asserted in the responsive pleading if one is required. But a party may assert the following defenses by motion:

...

(6) failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted;”

The United States Supreme Court recently offered valuable guidance with respect to motions to dismiss pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6) in *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (2007), stating:

1 “Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only ‘ a short and plain
 2 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,’ in order to
 3 ‘give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which
 4 it rests,’ *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47, 78 S.Ct. 99, 2 L.Ed.2d 80 (1957).
 5 While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need
 6 detailed factual allegations, *ibid.*; *Sanjuan v. American Bd. of Psychiatry and*
 7 *Neurology, Inc.*, 40 F.3d 247, 251 (C.A.7 1994), **a plaintiff's obligation to**
 8 **provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than**
 9 **labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause**
 10 **of action will not do**, see *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286, 106 S.Ct. 2932,
 11 92 L.Ed.2d 209 (1986) **(on a motion to dismiss, courts ‘are not bound to**
 12 **accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation’)**. **Factual**
 13 **allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative**
 14 **level**, see 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1216, pp.
 15 235-236 (3d ed.2004) (hereinafter Wright & Miller) (‘ [T]he pleading must
 16 contain something more ... than ... a statement of facts that merely creates a
 17 suspicion [of] a legally cognizable right of action”),^{FN3} **on the ASSUMPTION**
 18 **THAT ALL THE allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in**
 19 **fact)...**” *Id.* at 555, 1964-65.

20 (Emphasis added.)

21 Furthermore, according to Moore’s Federal Practice, (3d ed. 2006) Vol. 2 ¶ 12.34[4][a],

22 [b]:

23 “Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is proper if the complaint lacks an allegation
 24 regarding an element necessary to obtain relief... Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6)
 25 may also be appropriate when a successful affirmative defense or other bar to
 26 relief appears on the face of the complaint.”

27 In *Marder v. Lopez*, 450 F.3d 445 (2006), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals stated:

28 “Generally, the scope of review on a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim
 is limited to the contents of the complaint. *See Warren v. Fox Family Worldwide, Inc.*, 328 F.3d 1136, 1141 n. 5 (9th Cir.2003). **A court may consider evidence on which the complaint ‘necessarily relies’ if: (1) the complaint refers to the document; (2) the document is central to the plaintiff's claim; and (3) no party questions the authenticity of the copy attached to the 12(b)(6) motion. *See Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 453-54 (9th Cir.1994), overruled on other grounds by *Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir.2002); see also *Warren*, 328 F.3d at 1141 n. 5, *Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc.*, 282 F.3d 147, 153 n. 3 (2d Cir.2002). **The court may treat such a document as ‘part of the complaint, and thus may assume that its contents are true for purposes of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6).’ *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir.2003).**” *Id.* at 448.**

1 (Emphasis added.)

2
3 In *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937 (2009), the United States Supreme Court recently
4 stated:

5 **“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual**
6 **matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its**
7 **face.’** *Id.*, at 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955. A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff
8 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that
the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *Id.*, at 556, 127 S.Ct. 1955.” *Id.*
at 1949.

9 (Emphasis added.)

10 The *Ashcroft* Court further stated:

11
12 **“Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief will, as**
13 **the Court of Appeals observed, be a context-specific task that requires the**
14 **reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense. 490**
15 **F.3d, at 157-158. But where the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to**
16 **infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has**
17 **alleged-but it has not ‘show[n]’-‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’** Fed.
Rule Civ. Proc. 8(a)(2).” *Id.* at 1950.

18 (Emphasis added.)

19 Prior to the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Twombly*, it had been “the
20 accepted rule that a complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it
21 appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which
22 would entitle him to relief”, as first stated in *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957).

23 However, the *Twombly* Court stated:

24 “The ‘no set of facts’ language has been questioned, criticized, and explained
25 away long enough by courts and commentators, and is best forgotten as an
26 incomplete, negative gloss on an accepted pleading standard: once a claim has
27 been stated adequately, it may be supported by showing any set of facts consistent
28 with the allegations in the complaint. *Conley* described the breadth of opportunity
to prove what an adequate complaint claims, not the minimum standard of
adequate pleading to govern a complaint's survival.” *Twombly* at 1959-60.

1 **2. FRCP 8(a)**

2 Regarding the requirements of FRCP 8, the Supreme Court recently stated the following
3 in *Ashcroft*:

4 “As the Court held in *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929,
5 **the pleading standard Rule 8** announces does not require ‘detailed factual
6 allegations,’ but it **demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-**
7 **unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.** *Id.*, at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (citing *Papasan*
8 *v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286, 106 S.Ct. 2932, 92 L.Ed.2d 209 (1986)). A pleading
9 that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a
10 cause of action will not do.’ 550 U.S., at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955. Nor does a
11 complaint suffice if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual
12 enhancement.’ *Id.*, at 557, 127 S.Ct. 1955.’...Threadbare recitals of the elements
13 of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.*,
14 at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (Although for the purposes of a motion to dismiss we must
15 take all of the factual allegations in the complaint as true, we ‘are not bound to
16 accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation’ (internal
17 quotation marks omitted)).” *Id.* at 1949-50.

18 (Emphasis added.)

19 **3. FRCP 9(b)**

20 With respect to fraud-based causes of action, in *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317
21 F.3d 1097 (2003), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals stated:

22 “Rule 9(b) demands that, when averments of fraud are made, the circumstances
23 constituting the alleged fraud ‘be ‘specific enough to give defendants notice of the
24 particular misconduct ... so that they can defend against the charge and not just
25 deny that they have done anything wrong.’ ‘ *Bly-Magee*, 236 F.3d at 1019
26 (quoting *Neubronner v. Milken*, 6 F.3d 666, 672 (9th Cir.1993)). **Averments of**
27 **fraud must be accompanied by ‘the who, what, when, where, and how’ of the**
28 **misconduct charged.** *Cooper v. Pickett*, 137 F.3d 616, 627 (9th Cir.1997)
(internal quotation marks omitted). **‘[A] plaintiff must set forth more than the**
neutral facts necessary to identify the transaction. The plaintiff must set
forth what is false or misleading about a statement, and why it is false.’
Decker v. GlenFed, Inc. (In re GlenFed, Inc. Sec. Litig.), 42 F.3d 1541, 1548 (9th
Cir.1994).” *Id.* at 1106.

(Emphasis added.)

The *Vess* Court further stated:

1 **“When an entire complaint, or an entire claim within a complaint, is**
 2 **grounded in fraud and its allegations fail to satisfy the heightened pleading**
 3 **requirements of Rule 9(b), a district court may dismiss the complaint or**
 4 **claim.** We recognize that there is no explicit basis in the text of the federal rules
 5 for a dismissal of a complaint for failure to satisfy Rule 9(b), but it is established
 6 law in this and other circuits that such dismissals are appropriate. *See, e.g., Bly-*
 7 *Magee v. California*, 236 F.3d 1014, 1019 (9th Cir.2001) (‘[T]he complete
 8 absence of particularity in Bly-Magee's first amended complaint fails to satisfy
 9 Rule 9(b). We therefore affirm the district court's dismissal’ (citation
 10 omitted)); *In re Burlington Coat Factory Sec. Litig.*, 114 F.3d 1410, 1424 (3d
 11 Cir.1997) (‘[W]hile dismissal on Rule 12(b)(6) alone would not have been
 12 proper, the dismissal on Rule 9(b) grounds was.’); *Lovelace v. Software Spectrum,*
 13 *Inc.*, 78 F.3d 1015, 1021 (5th Cir.1996)...” *Id.* at 1107.

14 (Emphasis added.)

15 In *Swartz v. KPMG LLP*, 476 F.3d 756 (2007), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
 16 stated:

17 **“Rule 9(b) does not allow a complaint to merely lump multiple defendants**
 18 **together but ‘require[s] plaintiffs to differentiate their allegations when suing**
 19 **more than one defendant ... and inform each defendant separately of the**
 20 **allegations surrounding his alleged participation in the fraud.’** *Haskin v. R.J.*
 21 *Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 995 F.Supp. 1437, 1439 (M.D.Fla.1998) (citation,
 22 quotation omitted).” *Id.* at 764-65.

23 (Emphasis added.)

24 Recently, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Kearns v. Ford Motor Co.*, 567 F.3d
 25 1120 (Cal.,2009) stated:

26 **“Rule 9(b) serves three purposes: (1) to provide defendants with adequate**
 27 **notice to allow them to defend the charge and deter plaintiffs from the filing**
 28 **of complaints ‘as a pretext for the discovery of unknown wrongs’; (2) to**
 29 **protect those whose reputation would be harmed as a result of being subject**
 30 **to fraud charges; and (3) to ‘prohibit [] plaintiff[s] from unilaterally**
 31 **imposing upon the court, the parties and society enormous social and**
 32 **economic costs absent some factual basis.’** *In re Stac Elecs. Sec. Litig.*, 89 F.3d
 33 1399, 1405 (9th Cir.1996) (quoting *Semegen v. Weidner*, 780 F.2d 727, 731 (9th
 34 Cir.1985)) (internal quotations omitted, brackets in original).” *Id.* at 1125.

35 (Emphasis added.)

36 ///

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B. APPLICATION OF THE *ERIE* DOCTRINE

In *Erie R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 58 S.Ct. 817 (1938), the Supreme Court of the United States stated:

“Except in matters governed by the Federal Constitution or by acts of Congress, the law to be applied in any case is the law of the state.” *Id.* at 78, 822.

Although federal rules of civil procedure will apply, the substantive law of the state is to be followed in this matter except with respect to causes of action grounded in alleged violations of federal law.

III.

ARGUMENT

A. THE PLAINTIFF HAS STATED NO VIABLE CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED AGAINST NDSC

1. Plaintiff’s Factual Allegations

Although the Plaintiff’s form Complaint is largely filled with conclusory, non-factual allegations, most of which do not even pertain to NDSC, the Plaintiff has set forth certain relevant factual allegations, as follows:

- “Actor is, ORIGINAL LENDER, Wells Fargo Bank N.A...” Complaint, p. 4.
- “Actor is Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc., hereinafter is referred to as ‘SERVICER’.” Complaint, p. 4.
- “It is undisputed that Diaz failed to make mortgage payments.” Complaint, p. 15.
- “Diaz acknowledges that he borrowed money, signed a note and mortgage as well as dozens of other loan related documents and owes or owed some true party.” Complaint, p. 15.
- “Diaz on December 15, 2010 made his last payment.” Complaint, p. 15.

- 1 • “ORIGINAL LENDER, at closing on the contract for the sale of the property, which
- 2 occurred on November 17, 2004...” Complaint, p. 16.
- 3 • “Diaz is behind on the mortgage...” Complaint, p. 18.
- 4 • “Diaz is behind on payments and has received a notice of default from the ‘Foreclosing
- 5 Agent’”. Complaint, p. 18.
- 6 • “Diaz has received a Notice Of Trustee Sale scheduled for July 28, 2011.” Complaint, p.
- 7 18.
- 8 • “Diaz made payments to SERVICER beginning with the first payment which occurred
- 9 on December 1, 2004.” Complaint, p. 51.

12 **2. None of the Plaintiff’s Causes of Action Have Been Pled With the Requisite**
 13 **Level of Particularity**

14 As set forth in much greater detail in section II. above, there is a minimum standard
 15 which must be met for pleading claims for relief. To reiterate a portion of what has set forth
 16 above, to survive a motion to dismiss a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,
 17 accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. *Ashcroft*, at 570, 127 S.Ct.
 18 1955. A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the
 19 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.
 20 *Id.*, at 556, 127 S.Ct. 1955.” *Id.* at 1949. Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
 21 claim for relief will be a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its
 22 judicial experience and common sense. But, where the well-pleaded facts do not permit the
 23 court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged - but it
 24 has not shown - that the pleader is entitled to relief. *Id.* at 1950.

27 With respect to causes of action where fraud is alleged, the standard is even higher.
 28 Rule 9(b) demands that, when averments of fraud are made, the circumstances constituting the

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1 alleged fraud be specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct so that
 2 they can defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.
 3 Averments of fraud must be accompanied by the who, what, when, where, and how of the
 4 misconduct charged. A plaintiff must set forth *more* than the neutral facts necessary to identify
 5 the transaction. The plaintiff must set forth what is false or misleading about a statement, and
 6 why it is false. *Vess.* at 1106. As stated by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Kearns*, one of
 7 the purposes of Rule 9(b)'s heightened standard is to prohibit plaintiffs from unilaterally
 8 imposing upon the courts, the parties, and society enormous social and economic costs absent
 9 some factual basis. *Id.* at 1125.
 10

11
 12 In the instant matter, the Plaintiff has failed to meet the requisite standard of pleading
 13 with respect to *any* of the causes of action against NDSC. The Plaintiff's failure is even greater
 14 with respect to those causes of action in which fraud is alleged.
 15

16 The majority of the allegations made by the Plaintiff in his Complaint do not even
 17 pertain to NDSC. Rather, they pertain to those persons which were allegedly involved in the
 18 origination and closing of the Plaintiff's loan. For example, the Plaintiff has identified the
 19 following persons as the alleged "ACTORS":
 20

- 21 • Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
- 22 • Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc.
- 23 • Unknown employees and agents of United Title of Nevada
- 24 • Unknown Closer
- 25 • Unknown Mortgage Broker
- 26 • Unknown Title Company
- 27 • Unknown Appraiser
- 28

- Unknown Inspector
- Unknown Underwriter. Complaint, pp. 3-5.

Worth noting is the fact that NDSC is not even named as one of the alleged actors! After specifying certain alleged actors, the Plaintiff then goes on to make numerous vague and conclusory allegations pertaining to those actors. The Plaintiff then alleges, without any explanation, that the liability of the alleged actors (which have not even been named as defendants in this action) somehow extends to NDSC, thereby making NDSC liable not for any wrongdoing of its own, but rather for the alleged liability of various other non-party individuals and entities, on the basis of non-factual, conclusory allegations against those individuals and entities. In taking that approach, the Plaintiff has fallen far short of stating any claim upon which relief can be granted against NDSC.

3. Other Deficiencies

There are numerous other reasons why the Plaintiff has failed to state any claim upon which relief can be granted against NDSC. The following points and authorities are not intended to be an exhaustive list but rather to point out in a concise manner just a few of the many additional deficiencies in the Plaintiff's claims.

a. Limitation Period for Fraud

Claims of fraud by the Plaintiff which relate to the origination or closing of the Plaintiff's loan are barred by NRS 11.190, which states, in relevant part:

"Periods of limitation. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 125B.050 and 217.007, actions other than those for the recovery of real property, unless further limited by specific statute, may only be commenced as follows:

...

3. Within 3 years:

...

(d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 112.230 and 166.170, **an action for relief on the ground of fraud** or mistake, but the cause of action in such a case

1 shall be deemed to accrue upon the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts
2 constituting the fraud or mistake.” (Emphasis added.)

3 The Plaintiff alleges that his loan closed on November 17, 2004. Complaint, p. 16.
4 Therefore, claims of fraud based on the loan origination or closing would have to have been
5 brought no later than November 17, 2007. The Complaint, however, was not filed until July 26,
6 2011 – more than three and a half years after the expiration of the limitation period.

7 **b. No Personal Property Identified to Support Conversion Claim**

8 In *Boorman v. Nevada Mem'l Cremation Society*, 236 P.3d 4 (Nev. 2010), the Supreme
9 Court of Nevada stated:

10 “Conversion is defined as ‘a distinct act of dominion wrongfully exerted over
11 another's **personal property** in denial of, or inconsistent with his title or rights
12 therein or in derogation, exclusion, or defiance of such title or rights.’ *Evans v.*
13 *Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.*, 116 Nev. 598, 606, 5 P.3d 1043, 1048 (2000)
14 (internal quotations omitted). Thus, the essential question before us is whether a
deceased human body or its parts is ‘**personal property**’ in order to support a
claim for conversion.” *Id.* at 9-10.

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 Just as the Plaintiff has not even identified any particular real property in his Complaint,
17 nowhere in the Plaintiff’s Complaint does the Plaintiff identify any personal property that has
18 been affected, nor does the Plaintiff specify the manner in which any personal property might be
19 affected.
20

21 **c. Equitable Estoppel is an Affirmative Defense, Not a Cause of Action**

22 In *Idaho Resources, Inc. v. Freeport-McMoran Gold Co.*, 110 Nev. 459, 874 P.2d 742
23 (1994), the Supreme Court of Nevada stated that “Equitable estoppel is an affirmative defense
24 and must be affirmatively pleaded. NRCP 8(c).” *Id.* At 461, 743. Therefore, the doctrine of
25 equitable estoppel is not a proper cause of action against NDSC.
26

27 ///

28 ///

d. Non-judicial Foreclosure Activities Are Not Debt Collection

The Plaintiff also alleges at times, without any further detail, that NDSC (which is only alleged to have been involved in non-judicial foreclosure activities) attempted to collect a debt from the Plaintiff. However, it is well established that non-judicial foreclosures are not an attempt to collect a debt. *See e.g., Hulse v. Ocwen Fed. Bank FSB*, 195 F. Supp. 2d 1188 (D. Or. 2002); *Charov v. Perry*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 65798 (D. Nev. 2010) (holding that recording a notice of default is not an attempt to collect a debt because the borrower already consented to allow the foreclosure trustee to record the notice upon default). To the extent the Plaintiff may be trying to construe non-judicial foreclosure activities as attempts to collect a debt, those allegations are wholly unsupported.

IV.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, NDSC requests that its Motion to Dismiss be granted and that the Plaintiff's Complaint be dismissed with prejudice in its entirety. NDSC also requests an award of its attorney's fees and costs.

DATED this 28th day of September, 2011.

TIFFANY & BOSCO, P.A.

/s/ Kevin S. Soderstrom

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 28th day of September, 2011 I electronically transmitted the above MOTION TO DISMISS to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF System for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to all counsel in this matter; all counsel being registered to receive Electronic Filing.

I further certify that on this 28th day of September, 2011, I placed a copy of the above MOTION TO DISMISS into a sealed envelope and mailed it via regular mail, postage prepaid, addressed to:

Gary Diaz
9313 Dorrell Lane
Las Vegas, NV 89149
Plaintiff in Proper Person

/s/ Amy McConnell

An employee of Tiffany & Bosco, P.A.